

TROY HERALD.

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THOS. D. FISHER, } Editors.
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Social Equality in Louisiana—What Next?

The Louisiana troubles have culminated in a manner that is calculated to surprise the whole country, and probably disgust the feelings of many who are unable, so far from the scene of action, to appreciate the condition of the people of that state and the indignities they have suffered. On the 16th inst., in New Orleans the whites and blacks held a meeting, which was presided over by Gen. Beauregard, at which resolutions were adopted in substance as follows: To admit and recognize the political, legal, social and personal equality of the negroes of that state, and to advocate an equal distribution of public offices between the races; also the right of representation by negroes in banks and other corporations in which they have interests.

The object of this to us impolitic submission of the leading citizens of Louisiana to the base demands of Wendell Phillips, Thad Stevens, and other howlers for social equality, is to relieve the state of the tyranny that has been forced upon it by a corrupt court backed by a partisan government and to drive out from among the people the political adventurers that have swarmed there since the war and done so much to ruin the state credit and befoul the nest of pelicans.

But are not the movers in this amalgamating process conceding too much in pledging the people of that state to all the features contained in the New Orleans-Beauregard compact of the 16th? That the people of Louisiana bow willingly to such concessions we do not believe; that by such a compact they feel they are humiliating themselves we do not doubt, and that the force of circumstances has brought them to it, and their natures revolt at what their policy dictates, is beyond peradventure. Even in those northern states that boast their adherence (theoretically) to the Philanthropic negro-equality doctrine, no such concessions to the colored race have ever been made and the people of Louisiana in this mad act is out-radicalizing radicalism itself; and the very power they are trying to avert by their sudden revolution will not fail to observe its aim and counteract its effect. Attorney-general Williams has already advanced the dictatorial idea in regard to this matter, that the people of Louisiana and the South generally will do the best thing to mind their own business and let politics alone, foreshadowing the fact that no matter what humiliates the people of that section may heap upon themselves, as long as the general government is in the hands of the dominant party, the South may expect to be but a province of that government.

Had a conformity to the doctrine of radical negro-equality been the real desire of the government, the people of the South have certainly eaten dirt enough to satisfy its demands; but that eternal puritanical hatred of everything Southern so prominent in those who have for a number of years past controlled the government, will ever refuse to see any virtue in the most humiliating sacrifices the Southern people may make. Hence we ask: Have not the people of Louisiana conceded too much, and would it not have been as well for them to submit to the government's indignities without their last degradation as with it? for we have little hope in these impulsive policy compacts, and a government that cares little for means so it attains its end, will not be moved from its course by them.

It is estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 persons die of snakebite annually in India, and the doctors have come to the conclusion that there is no certain antidote for snake poison.

Indian Commissioner Menchim, who was wounded at the time Gen. Canby was killed, will attend the trial of Capt. Jack. He still adheres to his peace policy, and think there are white men in Oregon and California who are more responsible for the murder of Gen. Canby than Capt. Jack himself.

Cheap Transportation.

It is an admitted fact that the present high rates of transportation is the most serious burden upon our western industries. The foundation of these—the farming interests—is about paralyzed by it. Our produce accumulates to such extent that prices go down to figures that make agricultural pursuits unprofitable. There are now stores in our granaries, five hundred million of bushels of corn, worth in the market of New York three hundred and fifty millions of dollars; the actual value of this grain, as it stands, is less than seventy-five millions of dollars, and yet with this enormous difference, it does not pay to ship it. In other words the cost of transportation is about five times as great as the first value of the article. This is too heavy a tribute for labor to pay capital. The damage to the prosperity of the country from the effects of this wrong can be understood but its extent can scarcely be calculated when it is remembered that these figures refer to one item and that the same is true of nearly every article of produce. The fruit of the labor of the producing classes is locked up with no immediate returns being obtained from it. This creates a scarcity of the circulating medium, the effects of which are soon felt by the retail tradesmen and in them by the commercial agents and the wholesale dealers. The monied monopolists are the only class not affected by this stagnation. Could this state of affairs be remedied, the immense accumulation of produce be marketed, remunerative prices be obtained therefor and the proceeds, amounting to more than a thousand million dollars, be distributed among the producers of the West, a very great relief in financial matters would be experienced.

The effects of this evil are being felt in the East. As a meeting has recently been held in the Astor House in New York, which resulted in the formation of what is called the National Cheap Transportation Association. This body is in position, and has the power to accomplish much good—more than any like combination that has existed for years. It is influential enough to call to its aid sufficient capital to work its purpose. The policy is at present marked out to cause the building of two or more freight lines from New York to the Mississippi. This would be the most sensible movement for for cheap transportation, as it would provide active competition and a healthy stimulus to trade which would naturally and inevitably lower freights.

While these measures are being perfected, there is a certain remedy that ought to be applied by those more immediately interested. If the patrons of husbandry, and those who are in active co-operation with them will concentrate their energies to the work they can render the West independent of the freight line monopolies. Let them build up our home markets to that point that our producers would have no surplus to ship to other markets. To do this we must have manufacturers. Our consumption of manufactured articles is enormous. The demand is fully equal to the supply. The manufacturer ships the entire product of his mill, no matter how large they may be, to the West, knowing full well that with the present facilities, the market cannot be overstocked. Had we half the manufacturers of New England in proportion to the population, this order of things would be entirely changed. We would not have to look abroad for our supplies, and the mechanics and operatives that would necessarily be added to our population would consume our present surplus of grain, beef and pork. This result can be more speedily accomplished by the patrons of husbandry and their co-laborers than by any other agency. They comprise four-fifths of our population, and possess nearly as a large proportion of the wealth of the country. By united action they can inaugurate these enterprises. Every county in the whole West can maintain a factory. In our county a manufactory of agricultural implements, in another a cotton factory, in another a glass factory, and so on through the whole list of industrial enterprises. The rest would be sure to follow and relief would be certain to come.

It is said that forty members of Congress have refused the back pay voted just before the adjournment, and the amount returned is \$192,017.

We have received a copy of the Springfield (Mo.) Leader, containing the address of Hon. Celsus Price, to the confederate cemetery association of that place, on the occasion of the third annual decoration of the graves of the confederate dead. The address was a simple and beautiful tribute to the memory of those who laid down their lives in defence of the defeated cause. Success did not crown their labors, but their monument is a heroism and a patriotic devotion to country that has never been equalled in the history of the world. A single extract from this address, which very wisely abstained from any allusion to the political topics of the day, is sufficient to show the spirit that animates the orator of this occasion, as also every confederate who is true to himself and true to the cause for which he fought: "We honor the gallantry, the heroism and devotion to principle of those who fought against us, but in honoring them we do not, and we will not, dishonor our fallen comrades by an admission that the cause for which they sacrificed their precious lives was wrong. We believe that cause was just—we believe it was holy."

Susan B. Anthony, who flew in the face of the law, and demanded that her vote be received at the last general election in New York, and whose trial for the offence has been on the tapis for some months, has been adjudged guilty by Judge Hunt. Sentence has not yet been pronounced on the energetic woman's rights woman, but the decision in her case will tend to dampen the ardor of some of our female suffragists.

Since writing the above we learn that S. B. A. was fined \$100 and the costs attending the suit. When the judge asked her if she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against her, replied that she had a good deal to say, and declared that every principle of justice had been violated, that she had not been tried by a jury of her peers, and that she intended to continue her labors until equality was obtained, and proceeded to discuss the questions involved in her case, when the judge put a stop to her outpourings and pronounced the sentence.

The Ralls County Record copies a paragraph from our paper concerning the prospect of ironing the Mississippi Valley and Western railroad, and comments thus:

Surely, gentlemen, you failed to enquire the fate of the Clarksville and Western while attending the editorial convention at Louisiana. Had you sought information on that point as persistently as you did the champagne bottles at the banquet aboard the Harry Johnson, you would have ascertained that the bubble had burst. The Clarksville and Western is a thing of the past.

We have often heard it said that the thing that most puzzles the brain of a man under the influence of liquor, is how to account for the fact that every man he meets is drunk, and that he himself is the only sober man in existence. Did Dodge seek information so persistently from the mouths of champagne bottles that he did not know that the banquet was held on the steamer Rob Roy, and that the ball was on the returning Andy Johnson, and probably we were not within a hundred miles of the Harry Johnson?

A proposition has been made in the convention that is now framing a new constitution for the state of Pennsylvania, that the state officers, except the governor, be admitted to seats in the legislature to engage in debates and offer resolutions, but without the privilege of voting. This proposition is very generally opposed by the independent press of that state, on the ground that the legislature had better retain what little of dignity and power the railroads have not purchased, and that the wrangling of persons not really members of the body, would be derogatory to the first and liable to weaken the last. Any further diminution of this the state of Pennsylvania cannot afford.

LYNCHED.—A horse thief named Howard was lynched at Pacific City, Franklin county, on the 17th inst. It would be well for the perpetrators of the deed to consider which is the greater sin their murder of Howard or his stealing the horse. There is a law assigning the grades of punishment and the mode of trial, in the case of criminals, and citizens acting outside of that law in punishing crime, make criminals of themselves.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT MY RESIDENCE, 3 MILES WEST OF ASHLEY

AND 6 Miles S. of Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri, On Thursday, June 26, 1873.

TWENTY-SEVEN HEAD;

My entire herd of thoroughbred short-horns, consisting of

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Among them are 8 No. 1 yearling heifers and some good premium show cows, four red bull calves near weaning; and my grand show bull, Gen. Lee, 10,104; at the head of my herd Gen. Lee has proven himself a sure breeder, and is a No. 1 show bull, having several times taken sweepstake premiums over some of the best show bulls ever brought from Kentucky to this county. The entire herd, with one or two exceptions, are all young animals, and wherever exhibited at the fairs have all met with good success. The animals to be sold are duly registered in the American Herd Book.

I will also sell about 20 head of pure breed

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs.

Parties attending Mr. J. H. Kinsinger's sale on the 25th, can reach my place on the 26th in time for sale. Persons from a distance will be met at the depot in Bowling Green on the morning of the sale and conveyed to and from the sale.

Free of Charge.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m.

TERMS OF SALE.

Credit of 4 months will be given on approved notes, 8 per cent per annum. Discount for cash.

Col. JAS. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

A. J. IRVINE.

MCCORMICK!

VICTORIOUS IN EVERY CONTEST!

Undoubtedly the Best Reaper Ever Brought into the Field.

The McCormick has all the late improvements, and stands, as it has always done, at the head in the list of harvesters.

It can be had Combined with the Mower, or the two separate.

Castings and all Parts Supplied.

JOHN R. BRITTON, Ag't, n24m2 TROY, MO.

MRS. SEDLACEK,

Milliner and Dressmaker

HAS just received her new Stock of Goods, which she asks her old customers and the public generally to examine being confident that in the line of Millinery DRESS TRIMMINGS,

FANCY GOODS, AND LADIES' NOTIONS

it will be found more complete than ever.

HATS AND BONNETS,

Bleached and pressed over into new styles. All done at St. Louis prices.

House and Lots for Sale.

I will sell at a bargain one frame dwelling house and three lots, also part of a lot, fronting 50 feet on Main street, below brick house. 41) MARTIN SEDLACEK.

F. W. HARBAUM,

Manufacturer of

Wagons,

Buggies,

Plows,

Wheelbarrows.

All kinds of Wagons, heavy, light and spring always on hand.

BUGGIES OF EVERY STYLE

Made to order on short notice. ALL WORK WARRANTED on same terms as other factories.

Repairing Promptly Done.

All material used, whether in new work or in repairing, is of the best quality that can be obtained.

FOR SALE.

TWO Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, new, have never been unpacked. Will be sold at a liberal discount from original price. Apply at this office, or to the undersigned. GEO. P. McROBERTS. n9]

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. [7v40y]

TAKEN UP by A. J. Triplett, of Hurricane township, Lincoln county, Mo., a horse of dark dun color, 11 years old, left hind foot white, knot on breast about the size of a goose egg, about 15 hands high and appraised at \$30 by H. H. Rucker and J. A. Saur before J. C. Downing, J. P. n25

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At the Store of T. W. WITHROW,

May be found a complete assortment of the above goods of his own manufacture, together with a full stock of

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All of which are offered at the most reasonable CASH PRICES. A specialty is made of

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SOLE LEATHER & UPPERS.

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